

Homelessness: 2009 update

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Chapter 18. Homelessness: 2009 update

18.1 Summary

This chapter looks at reported formal homeless applications, acceptances by local authorities and subsequent housing outcomes - short and long term - for households accepted as unintentionally homeless. The main findings are:

- Across the sub region the number of decisions made following homeless applications rose from 2001 to 2004 and then fell in 2007/8 to below its 2001 level. The local exception to this pattern was Fenland where the number of decisions rose slightly between 2001 and 2007/8.
- In most of the sub region the number of priority group households accepted as unintentionally homeless following their applications decreased. The exceptions in 2007/08 were Forest Heath and Fenland.
- In relation to the local population, the percentage of households accepted as homeless and in priority need has fallen across the sub region from 2001 to 2008.
- The number of households in temporary accommodation rose after 2001 but then fell back to broadly the same level by 2006. Alternatives to bed and breakfast, such as private leasing, mean that generally less than 10% are housed in bed and breakfast.
- Homeless households generally account for less than 10% of people on the Housing Needs Register.

18.2 Introduction

This chapter of the SHMA looks at reported, formal homelessness – applications, acceptances, and subsequent housing outcomes - in the Cambridge sub-region. The first section examines the number of statutory homelessness decisions made by each local authority from 2001/02 to 2007/8, and concentrates on those in priority need. The second section focuses on households in temporary accommodation and those who are “homeless at home”. The final section looks at social and local authority lettings to homeless households.

Information on the number of decisions and numbers of households in temporary accommodation is taken from quarterly (three-monthly) P1E returns, which are monitoring forms completed by local authorities and returned to CLG. Data on housing needs registers is taken from the HSSA, which is an annual monitoring form completed for CLG. CORE (The **CO**n tinuous **RE**cording System¹) adds data on the reasons for social housing is let to homeless households. However CORE data currently excludes local authority stock in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire as they own their own stock. Please see Appendix 3 for more detail on CORE.

A quick guide to Homelessness Strategies produced by the local authorities in the sub-region in recent years was produced as an appendix to the original version of Chapter 18. This has not been reproduced within the 2007/8 chapter 18 update, but can still be found in the “old” version, listed under SHMA archive at www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/shma

¹ Form more, please visit <https://core.tenantservicesauthority.org/>

This chapter has been updated in August 2009, to include data from 2006/07 and 2007/08 in the tables. Data from 2000/2001 has been deleted to assist with readability. Previous years' data can be found in the SHMA archive.

Alongside this update to the SHMA, a new Joint Strategic Needs Assessment has been produced which will be launched at <http://www.cambridgeshire.nhs.uk/default.asp?id=656>, late in 2009. This includes a joint assessment of health, social care, housing and other aspects of homelessness as experienced across Cambridgeshire and adds further detail and perspective to the data included in this chapter.

18.3 Homelessness decisions

Table 1: Total decisions, 2001/02 to 2007/08

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Cambridge City	275	176	362	258	208	156	159
East Cambridgeshire	230	184	229	249	225	221	132
Fenland	160	146	160	141	146	190	192
Huntingdonshire	304	280	291	361	292	251	220
South Cambridgeshire	203	244	194	180	170	128	124
Forest Heath	103	104	85	65	109	105	90
St Edmundsbury	151	182	168	251	155	52	56
Sub-Region	1,426	1,264	1,473	1,505	1,305	1,103	973

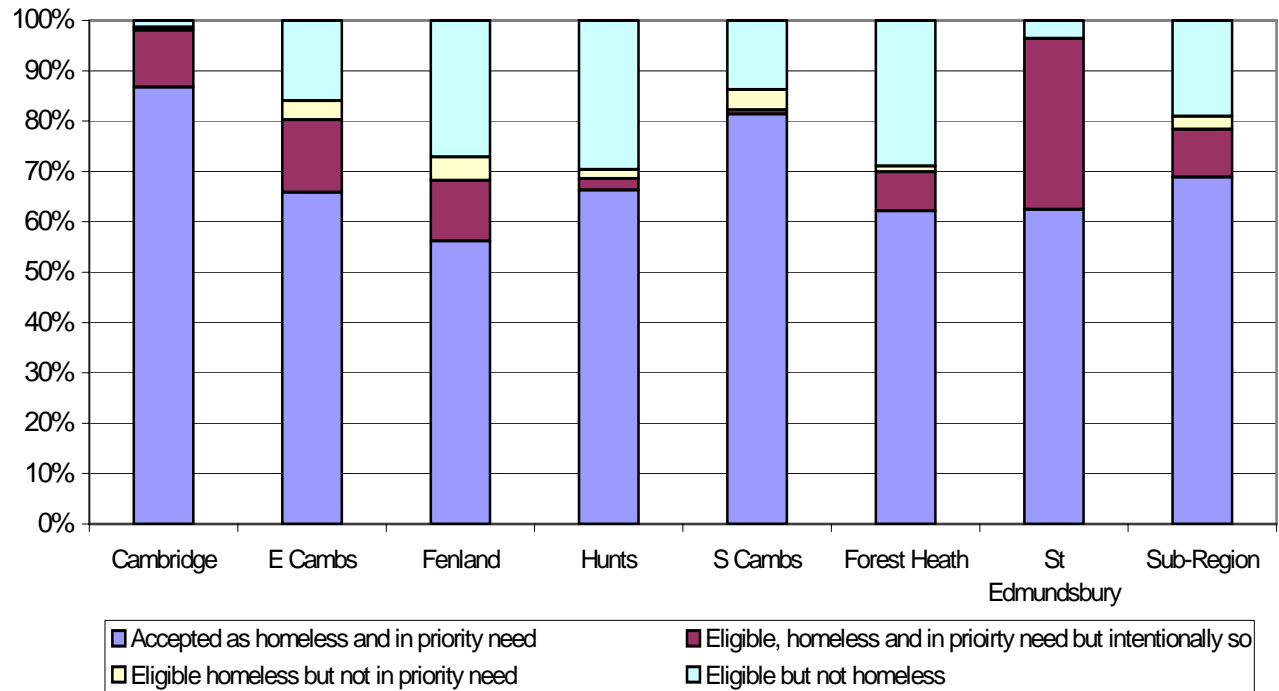
Source: P1E returns

In Table 1, figures in grey represent incomplete data. The table shows a general decrease in the number of decisions from 2001/2 to 2007/8, except in Fenland where the number of decisions has increased in 2006/7 and 2007/8. Across the sub-region as a whole the number of decisions peaked in 2003/04 and 2004/05.

Each household approaching the district as homeless has their case considered and a decision made on whether they qualify for assistance with their problem or not. This decision is based on a series of tests, which are set out in Appendix 2.

In 2002, the Homelessness Act introduced new categories of priority need, which may have affected the overall number of decisions in the following year. Nationally, homelessness peaked in 2004, so the areas where this occurred locally may have been following the national trend. As well as widening the definition of priority need, there has been an increased emphasis on preventing homelessness by, for example, providing housing advice for people coming to the end of shorthold tenancies, mediation services for families in crisis and support to help people sustain their tenancies. Fig 1 shows a breakdown of the outcomes of the decisions made in 2007/08.

Fig 1: Homelessness decisions by type, 2007/08



Source: P1E Returns

All homelessness decision made by the district will fall into one of these four categories, summarised in Appendix 2. Households are accepted as being in priority need if they include someone who is vulnerable, e.g. because of pregnancy, dependent children, old age or disability, domestic violence and people made homeless because of natural disasters. In 2002 priority need categories were extended to include applicants previously over-represented amongst those sleeping rough, i.e.

- People aged 16 or 17.
- Young adults leaving care (aged 18-20).
- People leaving the armed forces.
- People leaving prison.

In all districts, households accepted as being in priority need² make up the largest portion of those accepted as homeless. Overall, the second largest category of decisions is households who are “eligible but not homeless”. These data do not contain any figures for households who are not eligible for any assistance e.g. because of immigration constraints. In Cambridge City and St Edmundsbury, the second largest category is “homeless and in priority need, but intentionally so”. Appendix 1 provides a more detailed breakdown of decisions made between 2000/01 and 2006/7.

Table 2 looks at the number of households accepted as homeless, in priority need and unintentionally homeless between 2001/02 and 2007/08 to show the trend for each district and across the sub-region.

² Priority need and households in temporary accommodation are necessary pieces of information for the Housing Market Assessment.

Table 2: Households accepted as homeless, 2001/02 to 2007/08

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Cambridge	203	130	261	204	179	129	138
East Cambridgeshire	207	150	185	192	139	152	87
Fenland	107	102	122	103	82	131	108
Huntingdonshire	192	251	233	254	207	160	146
South Cambridgeshire	148	103	129	116	122	87	101
Forest Heath	43	45	57	55	55	57	56
St Edmundsbury	120	146	141	188	139	29	35
Sub-Region	1,020	927	1,128	1,112	923	745	671

Source: P1E Returns

The number of households in priority need has fallen in all districts except for Fenland and Forest Heath. The number of acceptances for the sub-region has fallen. To help compare these figures, Table 3 shows the number of priority homeless cases divided by the number of households in each district.

Table 3: Priority homeless households as % total households, 2001/02 to 2007/08

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Cambridge	0.47%	0.30%	0.60%	0.47%	0.41%	0.29%	0.30%
East Cambridgeshire	0.68%	0.48%	0.59%	0.60%	0.43%	0.46%	0.26%
Fenland	0.30%	0.28%	0.33%	0.27%	0.22%	0.34%	0.27%
Huntingdonshire	0.30%	0.39%	0.36%	0.39%	0.31%	0.24%	0.21%
South Cambridgeshire	0.28%	0.19%	0.24%	0.21%	0.22%	0.15%	0.17%
Forest Heath	0.19%	0.19%	0.24%	0.22%	0.21%	0.22%	0.21%
St Edmundsbury	0.29%	0.36%	0.34%	0.45%	0.32%	0.07%	0.08%
Sub-Region	0.35%	0.32%	0.38%	0.37%	0.30%	0.24%	0.21%

Source: P1E Returns, CCCRG³, CLG

The percentage of households accepted as homeless and in priority need across the sub-region ranges from 0.21% in 2007/8 to 0.38% in 2003/4. Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire have a higher percentage of priority need households although this has decreased in each district, particularly East Cambridgeshire (there is missing data for 2003 in Cambridge City).

18.4 Temporary Accommodation

Table 4 provides details of the numbers of people in temporary accommodation at 31 March each year. The figures given in this table only provide a snapshot view at the end of March each year rather than a headcount for the whole year. Counting those in temporary accommodation as well as homeless acceptances would lead to double counting some households. Appendix 1 provides further information for other quarters.

Table 4: Households in temporary accommodation, at 31 Mar 2003 to 31 Mar 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
Cambridge	124	132	134	119	109	108	121
East Cambridgeshire	24	24	33	36	28	23	28
Fenland	101	152	99	93	50	23	86

³ The number of households in each district in Cambridgeshire was calculated by Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group. Estimates for the Suffolk districts are taken from ONS.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
Huntingdonshire	61	63	110	96	93	88	85
South Cambridgeshire	132	143	153	137	112	57	122
Forest Heath	16	19	25	19	17	16	19
St Edmundsbury	16	36	5	4	10	18	15
Sub-Region	474	569	559	504	419	333	476

Source: P1E Returns

East Cambridgeshire, Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury have the lowest numbers of households in temporary accommodation. Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire have the highest on average, but these numbers have fallen, particularly in South Cambridgeshire and in 2008 there were more people in temporary accommodation in Huntingdonshire. Both City and South Cambridgeshire districts (and Huntingdonshire since 2005) have contracted a housing association to provide quality private sector houses for homeless families as a more permanent solution to their housing needs. This is not counted as temporary accommodation within the P1E form.

The number of households living in temporary accommodation in Fenland rose between 2003 and 2004 but has fallen since. The increase was due to a major works programme to council housing, which meant there were fewer properties available for new lettings to people in hostel and B&B accommodation. The number has fallen since the end of March 2004.⁴

Fig 2 (below) shows that at the end of March 2008, in the sub-region as a whole less than a fifth of households in temporary accommodation were in bed and breakfast (B&B) accommodation. "Other" accommodation includes private sector landlords and temporary structures such as park homes.

RSL and local authority stock used as temporary housing was the most widely used type of temporary accommodation in Mar 2008 for the sub-region as a whole. This is social rented housing let to people awaiting a homelessness decision or an offer of permanent accommodation, who are not secure tenants but live in the dwelling. This type of temporary accommodation is particularly common in Cambridge City, Fenland, Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury.

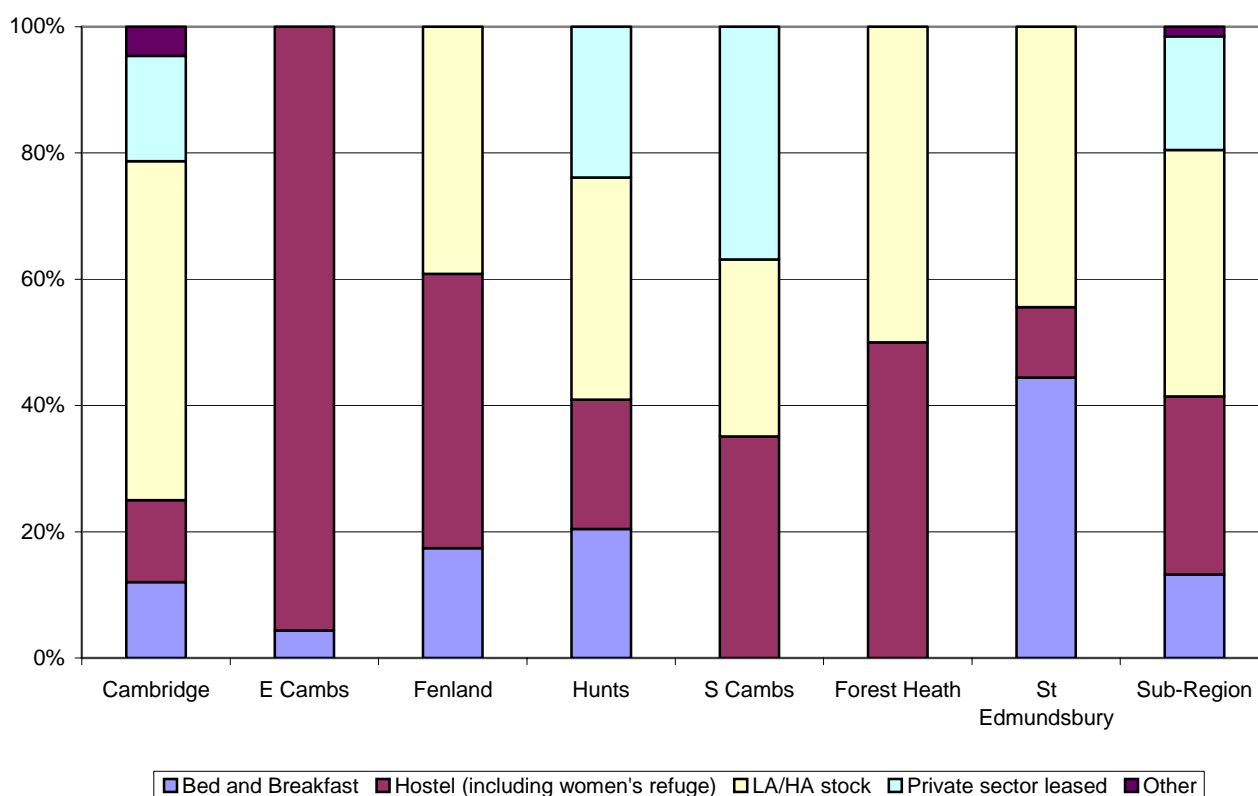
Cambridge City, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire make use of private sector leasing schemes. Around 37% of people housed in temporary accommodation in South Cambridgeshire at 31 March 2008 were in private sector leased property. East Cambridgeshire and Forest Heath have the highest percentages of households in hostel style accommodation.

As well as people in temporary accommodation, there are also people who are "homeless at home" – i.e. they are able to stay where they are for the time being, but are not securely housed in the long term. These are not counted as households in temporary accommodation on the P1E returns, although numbers are gathered on the issue in the P1E form. These are useful to be aware of because there are many reasons why someone might be classed homeless at home, including pressures such as overcrowding, accommodation being unsuitable for the needs of the household and shorthold tenancies coming to an end.

They are owed a main homelessness duty but arrangements have been made for them to remain in their existing accommodation for the immediate future.

⁴ Fenland District Council Homelessness Strategy, 2003-08

Fig 2: Temporary accommodation by type, Mar 2008



Source: P1E Returns

Table 5: "Homeless at Home", 31 March 2003 to 31 March 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
Cambridge	10				3		7
East Cambridgeshire	27	33	63	74	62	29	48
Fenland	5	7	16	8	8	5	8
Huntingdonshire	4	39	25	9	4	6	15
South Cambridgeshire	4	8	8	10	7	3	7
Forest Heath	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
St Edmundsbury	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Sub-Region	50	87	114	102	85	49	81

Source: P1E returns

The two Suffolk districts show low numbers of people being accepted as "Homeless at Home". Fenland and South Cambridgeshire also had low numbers, which were consistent over the period. East Cambridgeshire has the largest number of "homeless at home" households and the number has increased during the period. Some of this data is missing for Cambridge City. The number of households in this situation is important because it demonstrates a need in the longer term even if they are able to stay put in the shorter term.

Table 6: Priority homeless in temporary accommodation, 2002/03 to 2007/08

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Average 2002/3 to 2007/8
Cambridge	140	130	108	119	109	108	119
East Cambridgeshire	52	57	62	36	28	23	43
Fenland	106	19	101	93	50	23	65

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Average 2002/3 to 2007/8
Forest Heath	17	19	25	19	17	16	19
Huntingdonshire	55	74	118	96	93	88	87
South Cambridgeshire	132	143	153	137	112	57	122
St Edmundsbury	26	36	2	4	10	18	16
Sub-region	528	478	569	504	419	333	472

Source: HSSA Section E, question 2. at 31st March to 2005/06, P1E 2006/07 onwards.

Table 6 is used in the calculation of affordable housing need. The average number of priority homeless in temporary accommodation at the end of each year, averaged over a six-year period, feeds into the first stage of the CLG guidance on quantifying existing housing need. See Chapter 27, *Identifying housing need*, for further detail.

18.5 Homelessness and the Housing Needs Register

There has been a decrease in the percentage of homeless households on the housing needs register in most districts in the sub-region, though a slight increase was seen in Huntingdonshire. East Cambridgeshire has the highest proportion of households accepted as homeless on the housing needs register (between 9% and 18%). St Edmundsbury (between 1% and 8%) and Cambridge City (between 3% and 11%) have the smallest.

Table 7: Households on Housing Needs Register, 2002 to 2008⁵

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cambridge City	4,472	2,860	3,218	3,724	4,251	4,743	5,214
East Cambridgeshire	1,245	1,400	1,538	1,737	1,477	1,442	1,479
Fenland	1,293	1,185	1,248	1,439	2,226	2,032	1,971
Huntingdonshire	3,416	2,724	2,910	2,772	2,887	2,425	2,139
South Cambridgeshire	1,500	1,733	2,207	2,553	3,538	4,155	4,661
Forest Heath	973	979	1,063	1,113	1,221	1,505	1,507
St Edmundsbury	2,122	2,230	2,813	3,104	4,118	4,673	4,433
Sub-region	15,021	13,111	14,997	16,442	19,718	20,975	21,404

Source: HSSA

Table 8: Households accepted as homeless as % housing needs register, 2002 to 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cambridge	6%	6%	11%	7%	5%	3%	3%
East Cambridgeshire	18%	13%	15%	14%	15%	15%	9%
Fenland	12%	12%	13%	10%	7%	9%	10%
Huntingdonshire	9%	10%	10%	13%	10%	10%	10%
South Cambridgeshire	14%	14%	9%	7%	5%	3%	3%
Forest Heath	11%	11%	8%	6%	9%	7%	6%
St Edmundsbury	7%	8%	6%	8%	4%	1%	1%
Sub-region	9%	10%	10%	9%	7%	5%	5%

Source: HSSA

⁵ Includes people accepted as homeless and in temporary accommodation or who are homeless at home

Table 9: Lettings to Homeless Households in Priority Need, 2000/01 to 2007/08

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Cambridge	LA Lets	107	64	111	181	138	168	116	140
	LA Nominations to RSLs	30	16	24	27	29	30	2	17
	LA nominations to non-RSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Cambridgeshire	LA Lets	LSVT							
	LA Nominations to RSLs	152 ⁶	152	167	185	137	101	120	66
	LA nominations to non-RSLs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Fenland	LA Lets	No Data	9	8	19	17	38	63	54
	LA Nominations to RSLs	9	0	3	5	11	8	58	22
	LA nominations to non-RSLs	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	9
Huntingdonshire	LA Lets	LSVT							
	LA Nominations to RSLs	92	130	154	201	182	199	123	103
	LA nominations to non-RSLs	0	0	0	0	0	25	29	0
South Cambridgeshire	LA Lets	81	60	62	58	60	47	62	64
	LA Nominations to RSLs	26	36	16	17	30	23	35	38
	LA nominations to non-RSLs	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	0
Forest Heath	LA Lets	8	26	16	15	10	LSVT		
	LA Nominations to RSLs	5	6	0	6	13	44	44	49
	LA nominations to non-RSLs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Edmundsbury	LA Lets	54	7	28	LSVT				
	LA Nominations to RSLs	42	3	78	106	134	197	187	133
	LA nominations to non-RSLs	0	0	0	0	0	7	22	8

Source: HSSA

Because Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire still own their own housing stock, most of the homeless households in these areas go into local authority accommodation. Nominations to non-RSL lets are used in East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, South Cambridgeshire and St Edmundsbury. Most areas have seen an increase in the number of lets to homeless households. The exception is East Cambridgeshire, where there has also been a decrease in the number of households accepted as being in priority need as shown in Table 1.

⁶ Includes private tenancy schemes and private sector leasing by RSLs for short term leasing.

18.6 Conclusions

- National policies expanding the definition of priority need homelessness helped lead to an increase in the number of households being accepted as homeless. But due to an emphasis on homelessness prevention there has been a drop in the number accepted over the long term in most areas.
- Households in priority need make up the largest percentage of households accepted as homeless (between 70-76% for the sub-region as a whole). Households are categorised as being in priority need if they include someone who is vulnerable (e.g. children, older people, disabled people). In 2002 this was widened to include people previously over-represented among rough sleepers such as care leavers aged up to 21, ex-servicemen and 16-17 year olds.
- In the sub-region as a whole, households accepted as homeless represent between 0.3 and 0.5% of the district populations. This figure has been reasonably stable over the last seven years. The percentage is slightly higher in Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire.
- The number of households in temporary accommodation has fallen or stayed roughly the same in all districts except Huntingdonshire. Although the number has increased in this district, there are more, appropriate temporary accommodation solutions available to it now than in 2001.
- The number of people housed temporarily in bed and breakfast accommodation has fallen since 2002 and districts are using a diverse range of temporary accommodation options to avoid its use. Using social rented stock for temporary housing, followed by hostel-type accommodation are the most common types of temporary housing used in the sub-region.
- Households accepted as homeless and in priority need account for between 5% and 9% of the total housing needs register numbers, across the sub-region. Other reasons for being on the housing register are provided in Chapter 17, *Social rented housing turnover, registers and lettings*. Over a quarter (27%) of new social lettings in 2006 were to households who were accepted as homeless.
- ® This report focuses on homeless households in priority need and does not include information about non-priority homeless e.g. single people. This is an area requiring further research in future, made more possible by drawing together information from the new Homelessness JSNA as described in para 18.1.

18.7 Annex 1: Background figures

Table 10: Homelessness decisions by type, 2000/01-2006/07⁷

		Accepted as being homeless and in priority need	Eligible, homeless and in priority need but intentionally so	Eligible, homeless but not in priority need	Eligible but not homeless	Total Decisions
Cambridge City	2000/01	153	16	14	20	203
	2001/02	203	22	27	23	275
	2002/03	88	7	13	16	124
	2003/04	261	31	35	35	362
	2004/05	204	18	15	21	258
	2005/06	179	12	4	13	208
	2006/07	98	10	3	2	113
East Cambridgeshire	2000/01	154	2	1	3	160
	2001/02	207	10	6	7	230
	2002/03	150	14	6	14	184
	2003/04	185	21	5	18	229
	2004/05	192	16	8	33	249
	2005/06	139	21	11	54	225
	2006/07	118	16	14	26	174
Fenland	2000/01	87	15	3	43	148
	2001/02	107	17	3	33	160
	2002/03	102	10	3	31	146
	2003/04	122	11	0	27	160
	2004/05	103	13	2	23	141
	2005/06	82	34	4	26	146
	2006/07	100	8	4	31	143
Huntingdonshire	2000/01	119	14	6	49	188
	2001/02	192	16	6	90	304
	2002/03	189	12	6	73	280
	2003/04	233	18	2	38	291
	2004/05	254	27	6	74	361
	2005/06	207	17	4	64	292
	2006/07	132	11	5	45	193
South Cambridgeshire	2000/01	97	8	9	15	129
	2001/02	148	9	7	39	203
	2002/03	152	6	30	56	244
	2003/04	129	19	18	28	194
	2004/05	116	16	14	34	180
	2005/06	122	9	18	21	170
	2006/07	82	4	10	20	116
Forest Heath	2000/01	34	3	7	25	69
	2001/02	37	6	7	53	103
	2002/03	58	3	6	37	104
	2003/04	48	2	7	12	69
	2004/05	55	0	1	9	65

⁷ Figures in grey are not complete. There is no data available for any of the districts for July to Sept 2000, for Cambridge City in Apr to June and July to Sept 2002, and for Forest Heath for April to June in 2001 and 2003. Figures for Jan to Mar 2007 are not yet available

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		Accepted as being homeless and in priority need	Eligible, homeless and in priority need but intentionally so	Eligible, homeless but not in priority need	Eligible but not homeless	Total Decisions
	2005/06	55	8	12	34	109
	2006/07	47	2	5	35	89
St Edmundsbury	2000/01	87	1	6	9	103
	2001/02	120	4	13	14	151
	2002/03	146	14	8	14	182
	2003/04	141	8	12	7	168
	2004/05	188	33	15	15	251
	2005/06	139	9	4	3	155
	2006/07	25	13	4	1	43
Sub-Region	2000/01	731	59	46	164	1000
	2001/02	1014	84	69	259	1426
	2002/03	885	66	72	241	1264
	2003/04	1119	110	79	165	1473
	2004/05	1112	123	61	209	1505
	2005/06	923	110	57	215	1305
	2006/07	602	64	45	160	871

Source: P1E Returns

Table 11: Temporary Accommodation by type, 31 June 2002 to 31 Dec 2006

		31/06/02	30/09/02	31/12/02	31/03/03	31/06/03	30/09/03	31/12/03	31/03/04	31/06/04	30/09/04	31/12/04	31/03/05	31/06/05	30/09/05	31/12/05	31/03/06	31/06/06	30/09/06	31/12/06
Cambridge	Bed & Breakfast		27	20	20	42	31	21	9	6	0	2	6	9	6	9	8	6	8	5
	Hostels		30	24	24	26	19	20	22	20	23	26	26	22	22	17	18	19	10	12
	LA/HA Stock		34	36	30	32	43	27	43	46	48	54	47	42	42	45	53	54	53	52
	Private Sector Leased		45	43	48	44	43	46	53	53	53	52	48	42	44	39	34	32	29	26
	Other		3	3	2	2	2	5	5	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
	Total Temporary Accommodation		139	126	124	146	138	119	132	133	131	141	134	121	120	116	119	116	105	100
East Cambridgeshire	Bed & Breakfast	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6	4	7	3	6	3	2	1	0
	Hostels	0	18	16	24	22	23	23	24	24	22	28	29	29	26	32	33	32	33	19
	LA/HA Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private Sector Leased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Total Temporary Accommodation	19	18	16	24	23	24	23	24	26	23	34	33	36	29	38	36	35	35	19
Fenland	Bed & Breakfast	0	4	4	5	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	2	7	6	0	8	0	4	3
	Hostels	4	6	4	10	11	6	10	9	9	11	7	8	7	10	9	11	10	13	14
	LA/HA Stock	73	78	79	86	106	126	132	136	101	99	97	89	97	94	81	74	70	52	50
	Private Sector Leased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Temporary Accommodation	77	88	87	101	118	133	143	152	113	110	104	99	111	110	90	93	80	69	67
Huntingdonshire	Bed & Breakfast	17	22	15	0	16	16	8	10	11	22	6	16	24	17	11	12	20	11	8
	Hostels	24	18	21	21	19	13	20	22	22	29	33	38	41	40	34	21	27	33	33
	LA/HA Stock	9	12	15	17	17	18	18	31	34	27	33	37	40	38	43	38	37	39	32
	Private Sector Leased	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	15	18	19	20	24	27	25	26	28	26
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Temporary Accommodation	50	52	51	38	52	50	53	63	67	93	90	110	125	119	115	96	110	111	99
South Cambridgeshire	Bed & Breakfast	3	3	3	23	3	7	1	0	2	3	4	3	3	8	0	0	1	1	0
	Hostels	25	25	26	27	27	27	27	26	25	24	25	27	26	26	25	24	27	26	22
	LA/HA Stock	18	17	15	15	15	17	22	27	27	27	24	26	25	26	35	39	38	42	44
	Private Sector Leased	83	82	82	82	80	80	82	85	83	86	85	86	87	82	82	71	63	56	51
	Other	3	4	5	2	3	4	3	5	5	8	9	11	11	7	5	3	3	3	3
	Total Temporary Accommodation	132	131	131	149	128	135	135	143	142	148	147	153	152	149	147	137	132	128	120
Forest Heath	Bed & Breakfast	0	0	0	6		0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	
	Hostels	15	17	14	15		14	13	18	13	8	13	13	15	15	13	10	14	12	10
	LA/HA Stock	0	1	3	1		2	0	0	0	1	11	11	7	10	7	7	12	9	10
	Private Sector Leased	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	3	2	0		0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Temporary Accommodation	15	21	19	22	0	16	13	19	13	15	24	25	23	29	20	19	26	21	20
St Edmundsbury	Bed & Breakfast	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	12	3	4	4	1	4
	Hostels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LA/HA Stock	42	33	6	15	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
	Private Sector Leased	0	5	4	1	4	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
	Other	0	0	0	0	25	23	4	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total Temporary Accommodation	42	38	10	16	32	25	38	36	5	3	4	5	5	12	3	4	5	6	22
Sub-Region	Bed & Breakfast	21	56	42	54	66	57	34	26	28	31	22	37	56	56	29	37	33	26	20
	Hostels	68	114	105	121	105	102	113	121	113	117	132	141	140	139	130	117	129	127	111
	LA/HA Stock	142	175	154	164	170	206	220	237	208	202	219	210	211	210	211	211	211	197	200
	Private Sector Leased	83	132	129	131	128	127	145	142	136	154	155	153	149	150	148	130	122	115	107
	Other	21	10	10	4	30	29	12	43	14	19	16	18	17	13	11	9	9	10	9
	Total Temporary Accommodation	335	487	440	474	499	521	524	569	499	523	544	559	573	568	529	504	504	475	447

Source: P1E Returns

18.8 Annex 2: A summary of the definition of statutory homelessness

Councils offer advice on any help you may receive under the homelessness legislation. This legislation tells the Council what level of help should be offered to households in different situations. To be able to tell you what level of help you may be offered under this legislation the Council will need to investigate and have proof of the following:

- That you are homeless or threatened with homelessness; and
- That you are eligible for assistance; and
- That you have a priority need; and
- That you did not become homeless intentionally; and
- That you have a local connection with the district.

Who is homeless?

Someone may be homeless if:

- They have nowhere to live in the UK or anywhere else in the world; or
- They are staying somewhere where they have no legal right to remain; or
- They have a home but are afraid of violence, abuse, harassment or threats.

Who is eligible for assistance?

This relates to people who may not be eligible for help with housing in the UK. Most people will be eligible but you may not be eligible if:

- You are subject to immigration control and have limited rights to remain in the UK; or
- You are an asylum seeker; or
- You are not subject to immigration control but you have recently returned from abroad to live in the UK. This can still apply to you if you are a British citizen who has lived abroad for some time.

The Council will discuss this with you in more detail if this is likely to apply to you.

Who has a Priority Need?

You have a priority need if:

- You have dependent children living with you as part of your household; or
- You are a pregnant woman or have a pregnant woman living with you in your household; or
- You have become homeless because of a fire, flood or other emergency; or
- You are 16 or 17 years old and social services does not have responsibility for you; or
- You are aged 18 to 20 and used to be in care; or
- You are assessed as being vulnerable because you are less able to find and keep accommodation of your own.

If you do not have an obvious priority need, the Council will discuss with you what may make someone vulnerable and assess whether this applies to you.

Who is intentionally homeless?

Someone is considered to have made themselves homeless intentionally if they did something (such as act in an anti-social way), or failed to do something (such as not pay their rent), that resulted in them losing their home.

If you are in priority need, but also became homeless intentionally, the Council will not have a responsibility to offer you help with housing. The Council will though give you advice to help you find accommodation.

Who has a local connection?

You have a 'local connection' if:

- You have lived in the district for a certain amount of time
- You have a permanent job in the district
- Certain members of your family have resided in the district for a specified length of time
- You have a local connection for another special reason.

If you have a priority need, are not intentionally homeless and do not have a local connection, you will usually be referred to a Council in an area where you do have a local connection. The Council will ask that authority to find accommodation for you.

18.9 Annex 3: What is CORE?

CORE (COntinuous REcording) is a national information source funded jointly by the Tenant Services Authority (formerly the Housing Corporation) and the CLG that records information on the characteristics of both housing association and local authority new social housing tenants and the homes they rent and buy. Policy makers and practitioners regard the system as an essential tool for monitoring housing costs, assessing affordability and developing policy.

CORE was launched in 1989 following a successful pilot. Around 600 housing associations are now recording more than 125,000 general needs lettings, 90,000 supported housing lettings and 16,000 sales per year. Local authorities were invited to join CORE from April 2004 and over NINETY percent of LAs are now participating, with CORE participation now being included in the Audit Commission KLOE's as a measure of performance.

CORE provides an invaluable source of information about new lets, sales and tenants, for example, household characteristics, economic status, ethnicity, primary reason for housing, source of referral and previous tenure of occupant. In addition, since information regarding housing costs is also recorded, broad assessments of housing affordability are also possible through CORE. Information from CORE is therefore used by a range of organisations to inform funding, regulatory and other policy decisions relating to HA activity and contributes to the wider policy debate. The extension of CORE to the local authority sector is working towards a complete and consistent set of figures countrywide.

(Taken from <https://core.tenantservicesauthority.org/introduction.cfm>)